

the next Spring races, the Labuan Chinese have subscribed the sum of \$75 for a cup, which will be the best yet run for at Sandakan.

Liberian coffee is gradually making its way, and sugar promises to be the next industry to follow. It is stated that a Sugar Company has been started in London, and one or two people here are looking round for suitable land for its cultivation. At one small mill in this district some phenomenal crushings have taken place, the results giving a density of as high as 112 Brix. This appears to have reduced the cane growing problem to a moral certainty; the success of the industry is now assured.

I notice that you have quoted an extract from a Singapore paper in which is mentioned the possibility of trouble occurring at Tanca. It is believed that there was some slight misunderstanding, but nothing of a serious nature occurred. At all events Governor Crutch despatched an influential native chief to make inquiries and to find out if there were anything behind the scenes. From the intelligence thus gained matters were soon put to rights, and by this action, which showed his thorough knowledge of the natives and their ways, Governor Crutch established order without any trouble whatever, whereas had less intelligent measures been brought to bear, bloodshed might easily have ensued.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON, August 30th.

The Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in the 11 cotton States is 80 per cent. The early rains and the drought, last month, are responsible for this.

LONDON, August 31st.

Latest advices state that the troubles in the Egyptian Cabinet have been settled. In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question from Sir Arthur Haver, said that the views of the Viceroy on the Presidential Amritsar Bill were consonant with Lord Kimberley's, he only consented to an amendment touching the Commanders to facilitate its passing the Lords.

August 31st.

Colonel Colville, Grenadier Guards; Captain Gibb, Worcester Regiment; Captain Beant, Norfolk; and Lieut. Thruston, of the Oxford, have started for Uganda to take command of the Sudanese troops there.

Middlesex has beaten Gloucester by an innings and 91 runs.

A serious accident occurred to the train near Pontypridd yesterday. The first three carriages, which were crammed with holiday-makers, having been derailed on a steep embankment and completely shattered. Fifteen people were killed and fifty injured.

August 14th.

London newspapers, in discussing the Bombay riots, mostly ascribe them to growing bitterness resulting from the policy of the Indian National Congress agitation, and trust that the *pass Britannica* may be speedily restored.

Owing to the hostility displayed by the deposed Sultan of Witu, the British ships *Blanche*, *Swallow*, and *Shannon* have landed a force and stormed and burned Witu after two hours' fighting. The British lost one killed, and Lieutenants Fitzmaurice and Jarvis were slightly wounded.

August 15th.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question from Sir J. Goss, said that the present no-fault appointment of the Union Commission had been made, and that the source of payment for expenses connected therewith had not been decided.

In reply to a further question from Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Russell said that Lord Kimberley considered the appointment of a Public Works member to the Viceroy's Council unnecessary.

Latest advices from the Cape state that Lord Loch's despatch, in which his Excellency demanded him to explain recent raids in Mashonaland. It is feared that trouble is brewing there.

The death is announced of General Sir Edward Hamley.

August 16th.

Mr. Cook, the Conservative candidate, has been elected for Hereford by a majority of forty-four votes, having polled 1,504 against 1,460 polled by Mr. Polley, the Liberal candidate. The vacancy took place by the resignation of Mr. W. H. Grenfell, the Liberal member, who objected to the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, and the policy of the Government in regard to the Indian silver question.

Although the award of the Behring Sea Commission upholds the British case, the arbitrators have made regulations for future sealing which will give the Americans practical monopoly of the sealing. It is estimated that America will have to pay about a million and a half of dollars as recompense for its seizures.

Advices from the Cape state that Sir Henry Loch has received another letter from Lobengula in which he has adopted a threatening tone.

August 17th.

Lieut. Moberly has received the Distinguished Service Order for the Chilas expedition. England has beaten the Australian team by an innings and 43 runs. Middlesex by 145 runs; Yorkshire by 145 runs; and Somerset by 137 runs.

Several newspapers criticize the nomination of the Duke of Connaught to the Alderford command, and especially since Lord Roberts was willing to accept the appointment.

New York, August 17th.

The debate on the silver question is proceeding in both Houses of Congress, but so far no new arguments have been put forward before the Senate. The Treasury continues to refuse to make the usual monthly purchases of silver, except at the price ruling in London.

PARIS, August 17th.

The death is announced of Dr. Jean Martin Charcot, the celebrated French physician.

LONDON, August 18th.

Yesterday, some thousands of colliers, on strike from the adjacent collieries, marched to Ebbw Vale in order to intimidate the strikers, but the latter attacked and routed the strikers after a fierce fight in which numbers were seriously injured.

An attack has been made by the French workmen on some Italian workmen at the Salt works near Nimes, in which ten Italians were killed and forty injured. The arrival of troops on the scene ended the fight.

THE RELIGIOUS RIOTS IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, August 18th.

Yesterday, at one o'clock, a serious riot began in the Masjid. At the close of the morning service in the Masjid, where some thousands of Mahomedans had been in prayer, they came out of the Masjid shouting "Din," "Din," and proceeded in a body in the direction of a Hindu Temple, at no great distance in Hanuman lane. The Police had fortunately taken precautions, being aware that very high feeling ran between Mahomedans and Hindus in respect of the

recent fatal riots at Prabhas Pattan in Kattyawar. The Hindus, who were greatly affected at the death of their several co-religionists in that town, have been recently holding meetings and demonstrating the Government. It so happened that yesterday, which is the prayer day of Mahomedans, coincided with the festival of music and tom-toms in the neighbourhood of the temple, and the Mahomedans complained that they were disturbed in their devotion by the noise. Mr. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, apprised of the ill-feeling between the two communities for some days past, had made every arrangement for an emergency. When the Mahomedans came out of the mosque, several European police officers and native sepoy who were at hand intercepted the Mahomedans and ordered them back. The Mahomedans pressed on towards Hanuman lane, and used tiles and stones as missiles. A great number of people were injured before Mr. Vincent arrived with reinforcements and turned the tables upon the rioters. The police, after a severe encounter, beat the Mahomedans back into the Masjid, whence they were allowed to come out, two or three at a time, by a door in a side street. Meanwhile, news was brought that a similar disturbance had broken out at Bhandi Bazar and Pydhonie and several persons had been injured. Two-thirds of the small police force available in Bombay were placed on duty. The Marine Battalion was summoned to the assistance of the police, and it promptly arrived on the scene.

August 18th.

The *Times* of India published the following information yesterday afternoon:—The riots in the native town are assuming alarming proportions, and the Hindus, principally of the labouring classes, are retreating on Mahomedans for outrages committed on their co-religionists yesterday. This morning, about 9.30, a serious riot occurred in Grant Road, which is principally occupied by Mahomedan weavers, between the rival factions, and it was found necessary to strengthen the military pickets already there with a detachment from Pydhonie, while two contingents of Marines were landed at the stone boulder from the men-of-war in harbour. At Girgaum the Hindus took entire possession of the road leading from the Money School to the Portuguese Church and desecrated the mosque near the Thakurdevi temple and assaulted many Mahomedans who were found in the streets criding in the tram cars. The same state of affairs prevails at Kalbadevi road. Six of the persons who were wounded in yesterday's disturbance died this morning at the hospital. All the shops are closed, and business is entirely at a standstill in the native town.

POONA, August 18th.

Two squadrons of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, under the command of Colonel Jones, started for Bombay this morning by two special trains in connection with the riots. The officers who accompanied the squadrons are Lieutenants Pileau, Baynes, Griffiths, Downes, Loring and Surg-Capt. Lyons.

BOMBAY, August 18th.

The riots between Mahomedans and Hindus continued throughout yesterday. Over 400 have been injured and some 40 killed owing to frequent charges of mounted troops and police, and necessary firing by the soldiers. Temples and mosques have been looted and desecrated, and the past 48 hours the native quarter of Bombay has been the scene of turmoil. Business is practically at a standstill. Reinforcements have been brought down from Poona.

At the Legislative Council yesterday the Governor, before proceeding to the business of the Council, referred to the riots and the precautions taken for their suppression. He advised the leaders of the communities to quiet the riot. He passed no opinion on the causes of this outbreak, but he thought he was justified in enlisting on the side of law and order every force that can be brought to bear against it or agitation.

On these grounds he called on the leaders of the communities arrayed against each other to add their moral influence to the executive power of Government.

Additional troops are coming down from Poona. All troops and Volunteers in garrison have been called out to assist in the restoration of order.

Domestic difficulties are being caused by the riots. Even the Clubs cannot get muttun, though beef was procurable this morning. Tons of vegetables are rotting at the stations for want of coolies to deliver them, and the myrmidons of the Health Department are neglecting their duties.

August 14th.

On Sunday morning rioting was renewed between Mahomedans and Hindus. Shortly after one o'clock the Mahomedans attacked the Hindus, but before the Military and Police arrived on the scene the rioters had decamped.

About three o'clock in the morning a telephonic message to Pydhonie station again announced that Mahomedans had attacked Hindus near Comenkhady. The Police and Military promptly repaired to the scene and found that three Hindus had been killed, and the bodies were removed to the Morgue. Several Hindu corpses were lying on the road, and three more persons died this morning in the J. J. Hospital, bringing the total number of wounded persons admitted in both hospitals to 439 Hindus and Mahomedans. Fifty-five rioters were arrested yesterday morning and sent to the House of Correction. There are now 500 prisoners in addition to 15 persons who died in hospital.

Many reports killed, which brings the total to 50. Though numerous fights occurred yesterday, they were not of serious dimensions, and matters seem quieting down gradually. The whole native town is strongly patrolled by cavalry and infantry, large reinforcements having been brought in from Poona.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN ARBITER.

"When making a bargain, deal, agree to, or contract with any other party, there is no advantage so great, says a correspondent in *Indian Engineering*, as that of being able to interpret the language and terms made use of according to your own taste and necessity, whenever that may arise.

The most able prognostication of future events is really liable to error, and there is no of telling what feelings of comfort and security accompany the knowledge that the meaning of the words of every contract, written or understood, may be varied at will, and always in one's own favour.

When I first entered upon the administration of my possessions in India, it was quite evident that I might very profitably contract with certain young men of England, engineers and others, to come out here and do work for me. What I found principally wanting in the personnel to be had in this country was *morale*, a sense of honesty, veracity—common honesty in fact.

Such qualities I knew could nowhere be had of such excellent quantity and quality as in Great Britain, among the sons of the upper middle class and aristocracy. I therefore concluded an agreement with a number of these gentry that they should come out and work for me for life, or at least for as much of their life as appeared to the worth having. On my part I

agreed to give them rupees; so many a month, so many while on leave, and so many as pension upon retirement.

Naturally, also, I held out every prospect of speedy promotion and promised it freely—as who would not?—with that invaluable power of interpreting my own words.

There was little difficulty in securing candidates; they all accepted my terms and seemed very pleased with the prospect of my rupees. If the inquiry was made:—What is a rupee? I made it quite clear to every one concerned, that the rupee was a certain definite weight of a metal called silver.

Now in course of time some of these men, my employes, went home on sick leave or retired, or wanted their money paid in London.

The rupee then was about 2s. 3d. of course it was not convenient to send a lot of money to England at that rate, so I determined it would be better to make the rupee one-tenth of an English sovereign; but the rupee went off, and by the time it was on its way to, indeed within measurable distance of, 1s. 9d., I saw it would be better to again make use of my inalienable privilege and right. So I declared again that the rupee, of course, was merely a certain weight of silver and in fact had always been so.

By this means, as you will easily perceive, I saved a great deal, and in fact effected considerable economy.

There were certain of my late employes who had retired during the teeth of a pound note, who preferred claims; but it was not to be expected that I should listen to them.

Meantime the rupee went down, down. Now there were certain people, tax-payers and others, with whom I had contracted that they should make payment to me annually in rupees.

Clearly then, it was not to my advantage that the rupee should continue downwards indefinitely under these circumstances. I saw it was again expedient that I should avail myself of my particular power. Hence, of my own free will and mere motion I made it quite evident to all the world that the rupee should henceforth be one-fiftieth of a pound—at all events for so long as it suited my pleasure and convenience.

Modern economists speak a great deal of freedom of contract, the enforcement of contracts, etc. For my part I am quite ready to concede their most advanced demands in this direction, only of course I must always retain my royal prerogative and right to interpret the terms of the contracts according to circumstances.

OUR NAVY ABROAD.

Under the above heading, *Frank Leslie's Weekly* says:—

A. B. to the *Colombo* Express, whose recent article in this paper descriptive of an interview with Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of China, and Prime Minister of China, has attracted wide attention, gives us, in a personal note, a statement of the sorry figure which the old wooden vessels of the United States cut in foreign waters and the contempt which is felt in China and elsewhere for our naval prowess. Mr. de Guerville writes:—

"The Chinese do not think much of the United States Navy, as they judge it from the very poor specimens we have in Asia. I could fill columns with the jokes published over there on the old United States gunboat *Palos*, which remained at Tientsin for years, and was in such condition that it could not steam up the river. When I was in Nagasaki the *Palos* had arrived, towed by the *Marion*, and the Government decided to sell it at auction. It had found no purchaser, and I left. The flagship *Lancaster*, the *Albatross*, the *Marion*, the *Compos*, with the gunboat *Petal*, the United States naval forces in Asia, are all old wooden vessels, armed as they were twenty-five years ago, not one modern gun having been added to their now worthless armament. The Chinese, who have now magnificent modern men-of-war, are convinced that they could easily enough destroy our Navy."

Some months ago the *Marion* was off the Chinese coast taking coal and water at Chefoo. I remember clearly. A high Chinese mandarin called on board and was received by Commander B, who offered him cigars, champagne, etc. In leaving the ship the mandarin, while on the deck, gave a good look around.

"Ah, Commander, I see you have still got the old guns."

"Yes," replied the other. "Still got them."

"They are very big," said the Chinese, smiling.

"Yes, very big."

"In fact, they look much bigger than the new guns."

"Yes, rather," said the Commander, who did not like the talk at all.

"Oh, I see—I see," said the mandarin, in a very sarcastic way; "You have got them for the moral effect!"

CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative values of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh—the others giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Those who have derived no permanent benefit from oil's Emulsion is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.

—(Adv.)

To-day's Advertisements.

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1886.

14TH DRAWING.

INTEREST DUE AND DRAWN BONDS OF THIS LOAN will be PAYABLE at the OFFICES of the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 1st day of September, 1893.

List of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the Undersigned. For the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents for the Loan, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1893.

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Hongkong, 31st August, 1893.

To-day's Advertisements.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at MACAO, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"MENMUIR."

Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 31st September, at Daylight.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has large Cooling Chambers, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meat, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1893.

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

Steamship "TROCAS." Steamship "SPONDILUS." Steamship "ELAX." Steamship "VOLUTE." Steamship "MUREX." Steamship "TURBO." Steamship "CONCH." Steamship "CLAM." Steamship "BULLMOUTH."

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON, Taking Cargo on through Bill of Lading to NEW YORK.

THE Next Sailing will be the Steamship "ELAX,"

via SINGAPORE, on or about 1st October.

For Freight, &c., apply to SHEWAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1893.

N.B.—The Steamers of this Line will be despatched monthly from Hongkong, and offer exceptional advantages to Shippers of perishable cargo, owing to an improved method of ventilation. Copies of reports on out-turn of cargoes may be had on application to the Agents.

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